



**PATENT**

Our Case No. 98272

**APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY**

Peter Savenok

Wheaton, Illinois 60187

U.S.A.

FOR:

**METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE OF A BALUSTRADE OF SYNTHETIC  
MATERIAL AND APPARATUS THEREOF**

10054661.090500

# METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE OF A BALUSTRADE OF SYNTHETIC MATERIAL AND APPARATUS THEREOF

## Description

5 This is a continuation-in-part of Application No. 08/910,636, filed August 13, 1997.

## Technical Field

10054661.090500  
The present invention relates generally to a new and improved method of manufacture of a synthetic stone rail, apparatus for performing the method, and a  
10 balustrade product. More specifically, the present invention provides a manufactured synthetic stone rail article in the form of a balustrade product containing holes for receiving a connecting structure.

## Background Art

15 In the past, it has been the practice to produce synthetic stone rails with connection holes at opposite ends by using a final drilling step. This method involved a rotatable centrifugal mold having first and second open halves and a cylindrical inner surface adapted to receive a slurry of synthetic stone material, pouring into said first open half of said rotatable mold a predetermined amount of the  
20 slurry of synthetic material composition, tightening the mold in a closed state, rotating on a generally horizontal axis the elongated tubular mold causing said substance to acquire the form of a cylindrical lining within said mold in response to

10054551.090500  
the rotation of the mold and resultant centrifugal force. The predetermined amount of fluid material thereby becomes distributed in said cavity in the form of a rail or balustrade product. After opening the first and second halves of the mold and removing the balustrade product, the final step was to produce with a drill a plurality of holes in the balustrade product which are parallel to the balustrade product's center horizontal axis. However, producing a hole in the balustrade product quickly, in a cost-effective manner, and with proper alignment can be difficult and problematic.

As will be described in greater detail hereinafter, the method and apparatus of the present invention solves the aforementioned problems and employs a number of novel features and devices that render it highly advantageous over the prior art.

### Disclosure of Invention

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved method and apparatus for forming a balustrade product. It is another object to provide a balustrade having a connection structure that allows for a quick and easy connection of a balustrade with a post or support structure.

As described later in more detail, the problem of producing a hole in the balustrade product quickly, in a cost-effective manner with proper alignment has been solved by my present invention. Further, the previous methods involving drilling in an end of the balustrade product have been obviated.

10054661.090500

My present invention fulfills the need for a method and apparatus that produces the hole in the balustrade product quickly, using less steps and equipment, and giving a final product with a properly aligned hole. Specifically, my present invention reduces the time needed to manufacture by producing the necessary hole in the balustrade product during the molding process. More specifically, an insert member inside the mold is used. The insert member is properly aligned within the mold by a plurality of supports. The plurality of supports engage the inside cavity of the mold resulting in proper alignment of a plurality of pipes that engage the plurality of supports. Each pipe is positioned parallel with the mold's center horizontal axis and produce the necessary hole in the balustrade product. The inside cavity of the pipe is sealed off from the slurry composition and leaves a cavity in the balustrade product after solidification. The plurality of holes are through holes that can be used for various functions including receiving fastener means to attach the rail to another member or fixed support.

Another problem with the known method is that additional equipment and steps were added to the method of manufacturing the balustrade product. First, the balustrade product was molded from a slurry composition by rotational molding. Next, the balustrade product was removed from the mold after solidification. The balustrade product would be then fixed in place while drilling equipment was used to produce the necessary hole in the ends of the balustrade product.

My present invention eliminates this drilling step completely. In addition, I found that the holes that resulted from my present invention had proper alignment

with the balustrade product's center horizontal axis. This solves a problem that existed with the known method. The known method of drilling the holes resulted in a larger number of improperly aligned holes. My present invention has reduced the number of improperly aligned holes. This is an important feature because if a  
5 balustrade product had improperly aligned holes, the entire balustrade product was rendered unusable.

In a preferred embodiment, the insert member used to position a plurality of pipes is made of a material that can easily become an integral part of the balustrade product. In addition, the plurality of pipes are made of a material that can become an  
10 integral part of the balustrade product, such as a PVC material that is low in cost. The supports are made of a material that becomes integral with the balustrade product including the same material as the slurry material and an inexpensive polymer material.

My present invention fulfills the need for an aesthetically quality balustrade  
15 product. I have designed a plurality of tabs located on each support in such a manner to not be visible upon solidification of the slurry product. Specifically the plurality of tabs are shaped and configured to become an integral part of the balustrade product in such a manner as to not be visible on an outside surface of the balustrade product after removal from the mold.

20 According to my present invention, I have provided a new and improved method and apparatus for producing by centrifugal molding a synthetic stone rail article of manufacture in the form a balustrade product containing holes, including

the steps of: providing a rotatable centrifugal mold having first and second open halves and a cylindrical inner surface adapted to receive a slurry of synthetic stone material, an apparatus in the form of an insert member, each insert member having a plurality of supports and a plurality of pipes, each support having a plurality of tabs, 5 the plurality of tabs are shaped and configured to position each support inside the mold, each tab engages the mold at an inside surface, each pipe passes through the plurality of supports at a plurality of holes in each support, each pipe has an outside surface, each hole has an inside surface, the outside surface engages the inside surface, the plurality of supports positioning each pipe inside the mold, the apparatus 10 in the form of an insert member being set into the mold, which is in an open state, so that the plurality of supports are arranged perpendicular to the mold's center horizontal axis and the plurality of pipes are parallel with the mold's center horizontal axis, pouring into said first open half of said rotatable mold a predetermined amount of the slurry of synthetic material composition, tightening the 15 mold in a closed state and thereby pressing the insert member against inner surfaces of the mold and also thereby positioning the pipes, rotating on a generally horizontal axis, the elongated tubular mold causing said substance to acquire the form of a cylindrical lining within said mold in response to the rotation of the mold and resultant centrifugal force, the predetermined amount of fluid material becomes 20 distributed in said cavity in the form of a rail with the insert member integral with the balustrade product, solidifying said fluid material in said rotating mold such as to

form a blank hollow cylinder within the balustrade product, and opening the first half and the second half of the mold and removing the balustrade product.

The method for manufacture of a balustrade of synthetic material composition in a preferred embodiment further includes the mold being made from  
5 an extruded aluminum. The method for manufacture of a balustrade of synthetic material composition further includes the plurality of supports being made from the slurry material and the plurality of pipes being made from PVC material.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become more readily apparent upon reference to the following description when taken in  
10 conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which drawings illustrate several embodiments of the invention.

## Brief Description of Drawings

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the balustrade product constructed in  
5 accordance with the principals of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a section of one embodiment of the balustrade  
product showing important features of my invention;

FIG. 3 is a section view taken along line 3-3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a section view taken along line 4-4 of FIG. 2;

10 FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of a mold assembly for forming the  
balustrade product of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is an end view of the mold assembly of FIG. 6 showing clamps to  
secure mold halves together;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an insert member of a preferred embodiment;

15 FIG. 8 is an exploded diagrammatic perspective view of the mold assembly  
and method for manufacture of a balustrade product;

FIG. 9 is an end view of the mold assembly of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is an end view of a cross section of a preferred embodiment of the  
balustrade product showing important features of my invention including the insert

20 member integral with the slurry composition;

FIG. 11 is a section view along line 11-11 of FIG. 10;



FIG. 12 is a section view of another embodiment of the balustrade product showing the insert member integral with the slurry composition;

FIG. 13 is a side view of a connecting pin assembly;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view an end of a balustrade product having the pin  
5 assemblies connected therewithin; and

FIG. 15 is a section view of the balustrade product connected to a support structure.

## Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

Referring now to the drawings, a method for manufacture of a balustrade of synthetic stone and several embodiments of apparatus of the invention will be described below. Further, the disclosure and drawings of parent U.S. Patent Application No. 08/910,636, filed August 13, 1997 are incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of the balustrade product or rail 10 in its final environment where the balustrade 10 is connected at opposite ends to support structures or posts 11. FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of a section of the balustrade product 10. FIGS. 2 and 3 show the insert member 12 including a pipe 14 and a support 16. The pipe 14 runs parallel to the center or longitudinal axis of the balustrade product 10. The support 16 is arranged perpendicular to the center axis of the balustrade product 10.

Pipe 14 has a first end 18 and a second end 20. The first end 18 and second end 20 provide end holes 21 in the balustrade product 10 at a first end 22 and second end 24 of the balustrade product 10. The insert member 12 is embedded in an elongated molded housing 15 formed of a synthetic material, which is described later in more detail. Preferably, the insert member 12 is comprised of a plurality of supports 16 having openings and a plurality of pipes 14 extended through the openings of the plurality of supports 16. Each of the plurality of supports 16 are spaced apart longitudinally relative to one another along the length of the plurality of

pipes 14, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3.

Referring to FIG. 5, a perspective view of a mold 25 is shown containing first and second mold halves 26, 28. The first and second mold halves 26, 28 have inside surfaces 30, 32. The inside surfaces 30, 32 are shaped and configured to produce the balustrade product 10. The insert member 12 is inserted in the mold 25 during the manufacturing process so that it becomes embedded and formed integral with the molded housing 15.

FIG. 4 shows the support 16 embedded in the balustrade product 10. The support 16 has a plurality of tabs 34. The tabs 34 are shaped and configured to position the support 16 inside the first and second mold halves 26, 28. The mold 25 receives a predetermined amount of a slurry material composition 35. The first mold half 26 has a lip 42 that runs the entire length of the first mold half 26. The second mold half 28 has a lip 44 that runs the entire length of the second mold half 28. The predetermined amount of slurry composition 35 is placed into one of the mold halves. The first and second mold halves 26, 28 are then placed in a closed state.

FIG. 6 shows clamps 29 of conventional design used to secure the mold halves 26, 28 together. When the mold 25 is in a closed state the lip 42 engages the lip 44 sealing the mold 25 keeping the slurry 35 inside the mold 25. The mold is then rotated in a centrifuge process indicated by arrow 45 of FIG. 6.

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 11, a preferred embodiment of the method and apparatus of the present invention is shown. In FIG. 7, the insert member 12 is shown in its elongated state. The insert member 12 is inserted into a first mold half

50. The slurry is poured into the first mold half 50 and the second mold half 52 is connected to the first mold half 50 using end plates 54 and bolts 56 as shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. A motor 58 is connected to a wheel or gear 60 to rotate the mold 53, as described later in more detail.

5           FIGS. 10 and 11 show section views of the balustrade 10 of the preferred embodiment. The support 16 includes a circumferentially spaced plurality of tabs 62 at an outer diameter of the support 16. The plurality of tabs 62 are radially sized to extend to an outer portion of the molded housing as best illustrated in FIG. 11. As similarly described in the embodiment of FIG. 4, the tabs 62 are arranged and  
10           configured on the support 16 in such a manner as to position the pipe 14 parallel with the mold's center axis. Further, the ends of the tabs 62 are shaped and configured to become an integral part of the balustrade product 10 upon the solidification of the slurry composition. In addition, the tabs 62 are designed in such a manner so they do not appear on the outside surface 64 of the balustrade product 10. In a preferred  
15           embodiment, the ends of tabs 62 are caused to bend or flex as the mold halves 50, 52 are connected together allowing for a tight and engaging fit of the support 16 therewithin. If any portion of the ends of tabs 62 are exposed after the molding process, they may be simply ground off. Referring to FIG. 12, an alternative embodiment of a balustrade product 10 is shown having a support 16 holding four  
20           pipes 14 at corners 63 of the mold housing 65.

          The mold 53 (FIG. 8), in a closed state, with the predetermined slurry composition sealed inside is rotated about the mold's center axis. The rotating is on

a generally horizontal axis, the elongated tubular mold 53 causes the slurry composition to acquire the form of a cylindrical lining within the mold 53 in response to the rotation of the mold 53 and resultant centrifugal force. The predetermined amount of slurry composition becomes distributed in the mold 25  
5 cavity in the form of a balustrade product 10 with the insert member 12 integral with the balustrade product 10 and a blank hollow cylinder 48 within.

In accordance with a method illustrated in FIGS. 7-10 for producing a synthetic stone rail article by centrifugal molding in the form a balustrade product 10 containing holes adapted for receiving a connection assembly, the method includes  
10 the step of providing a rotatable centrifugal mold 53 having an upper half 50 and a lower half 52 together defining a inner cylindrical surface 66 defining a cavity 68 (FIG. 8) shaped to form the balustrade product 10. The cavity 68 is adapted to receive a slurry 35 of synthetic stone material composition.

The process first requires assembling an insert member 12 (FIG. 7) by  
15 extending a plurality of pipes 14 through a plurality of openings in a plurality of supports 16 and spacing the supports at longitudinally spaced intervals relative to one another along the length of the plurality of pipes 14.

Next, the insert member 12 is set into the lower half 50 (FIG. 8) while the mold 53 is in an open state with the plurality of supports 16 being arranged  
20 perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the mold 53 and the plurality of pipes 16 being arranged parallel with the longitudinal axis of the mold. The plurality of tabs 62 are engaging the inner cylindrical surface 66 of the mold 53 consequently

positioning the pipes 14 in parallel relation to one another and in parallel relation to a center axis of the mold 53.

A predetermined amount of the slurry 35 of synthetic material composition is poured into the lower half 50 of the mold 53 and mold is closed. Using end plates 54  
5 and bolts 56 the mold halves are tightened in a closed state thereby pressing the tabs 62 on the insert member 12 against the cylindrical inner surface 66 of the mold 53 and also thereby positioning the pipes 14 centrally to the mold halves 50, 52.

The elongated tubular mold 53 is rotated on its generally longitudinal axis causing said slurry 35 of synthetic material composition to acquire the form of the  
10 inner cylindrical surface within the mold 53, as previously described, causing the predetermined amount of slurry of synthetic material composition to become distributed in the cavity and coacting with the cylindrical inner surface to form a balustrade product 10. Solidifying of the slurry 35 in the mold 53 forms a blank hollow cylinder within the balustrade product 10.

15 After separating the upper and the lower halves 50, 52 of the mold 53 and removing the balustrade product, the outer surface of the balustrade product 10 can be ground with a conventional grinding process to remove any surface imperfections resulting from the use of the mold 53.

Preferably, the mold 53 is made of a an extruded aluminum, the plurality of  
20 supports 16 are made from the slurry material composition and the plurality of pipes 14 are made from a PVC material.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the balustrade product 10 can be formed at a molded length with a desired length of being cut from the molded length. It should be understood that the balustrade product 10 of FIG. 2 has been shown with a reduced length for illustrative purposes. In some applications, the desired end surface of the balustrade product 10 is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the balustrade product 10. In other applications, an end surface of the balustrade product is cut to desired angle relative to the longitudinal axis of the balustrade product. For illustrative purposes, cutting member 68 is shown diagrammatically to cut the balustrade product perpendicular to the longitudinal axis whereas cutting member 69 is shown at an angled relation to provide an angle cut as shown in the balustrade product 10 of FIG. 14.

Referring to FIGS. 13-15, the plurality of holes in the balustrade product 10 are adapted to receive a balustrade connector or connecting pin 70 that is constructed to be recessed into the hole at an end of a balustrade product or rail 10 to enable the connection of the balustrade product 10 to a complementary aligned hole in the support structure 11. The connecting pin 70 is comprised of a connecting rod 74 and a spiral spring 76. The spiral spring 76 has an uncompressed length less than the length of the rod 74. The spiral spring 76 has a diameter larger than the rod and is positioned about the rod. The spiral spring 76 has a stop 78 secured at a first end 80 to prohibit the rod 74 from passing past the first end of the spiral spring, but allows the rod to freely slide within the diameter of the spiral spring. The diameter of the spiral spring 76 is designed to be less than a diameter of the hole 21 at the end of a

10054651.090500  
rail 10 in order to allow the spiral spring to freely move within the prealigned hole 21. The spiral spring 76 has a flange 84 at a second end. The flange 84 has a diameter greater than the diameter of the prealigned hole 21 positioned at the end of the rail 10.

5           When the rod 74 is pushed into the prealigned hole 21 after the connector 70 has been placed in the prealigned hole 21, the flange 84 prohibits an upper portion of the spiral spring 76 from being pushed into the prealigned hole and the stop 78 on the spiral spring acts to stretch the spiral spring within the prealigned hole. The rail 10 can then be aligned with a complementary aligned hole 90 in a support structure 10 11 (FIG. 15) and a spring load from the stretched spiral spring acts to forces a portion of the rod 74 to engage with the complimentary aligned hole 90. This allows for a neatly connected rail of a balustrade 10 to a support structure 11. The stop 78 holds on to the first end 80 of the rod 74 and keeps the rod from disengaging from within the spiral spring and further keeps the rod from leaving the prealigned hole 15 90.

          The stop 78 at the first end 80 of the spiral spring 76 is an inwardly coiled wire extending from the first end of the spiral spring. The stop 78 further pinches the rod to securely fasten the spiral spring to the rod. The flange 84 at the second end of the spiral spring 76 is an annular outwardly coiled wire extending from the second 20 end of the spiral spring. Various different methods can be used to create a stop or a flange on the spiral spring, including, but not limited to securing a plate to the spring to act as a stop or securing a washer to the other end of the spring to act as a flange.



This connecting pin 70 can also be used on a balustrade product 10 (FIG. 14) having an angled end surface. In order to use the connecting pin 70 with an angled surface, the flange 84 on the spiral spring 76 is angled 88 to enable the connecting pin to be used on an angled or mitered joint. This connecting pin 70 also allows one  
5 to remove the rail from the supporting structure by using a thin tool to move the pin laterally.

Although the invention has been described by reference to some embodiments it is not intended that the novel device be limited thereby, but that modifications thereof are intended to be included as falling within the broad scope  
10 and spirit of the foregoing disclosure, the following claims and the appended drawings.